FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1849. [NO. 1686.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. G. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he will be absent from this place until about the 20th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give instruction in music on the Piano Forte.

Also, lessons given on the Guitar.

L. H. W. takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same.

Sept. 12, 1849. 85-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his PLANTATION in Marion District, S. C. It lies on Little Pee Dee River, in from one to two miles from McDuffie's Landing, and a few miles above the proposed track of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and it contains about ONE THOUSAND ACRES. The Land is very finely Timbered, and the greater part of it is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, &c. A reasonable credit will be given to purchasers. As to the quality of the Land, &c., I would respectfully refer to A. M. Carmichael, who lives near the place.

WM. CARMICHAEL.

Bennettsville, S. C., Sept. 15, 1849. 85-4w

PAINTS, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

WHITE LEAD,
Verdigris,
Chrome Green,
Paris Green,
Venetian Red,
Imperial Green,
French Yellow,
Chrome Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Lamp Black,
Copal Varnish,
Japan Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Window Glass,
Amber, Terra de Sienna, Litharge, Red Lead, Vermillion, Vandyke Brown, Prussian Blue, Putnice Stone, Putty, Gold Leaf, Drop Black, Sand Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRUSHES of all kinds.

All of which are for sale low by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 17, 1849. 85-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,

(North side Hay street, midway between the New Hotel and the Market.)

HAS just received from the north, a splendid assortment of Goods in his line, among which can be found gold and silver Watches, from $8 up to $100; gold chains; seals; keys; breast pins; ear rings; finger rings, a fine assortment; bracelets; lockets; all kinds of spectacles; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gold pencils; studs; gold and silver belt buckles; silver combs; coral beads; card cases; a neat article of pocket books; steel beads and steel bags; purses; music boxes; plated cake baskets; plated castors; silver mugs; plated and brass candlesticks, and brass clocks. All kinds of silver spoons, (warranted pure silver.)

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Epauletts, and military goods of all kinds, from a chapeaux to a spur.

All of the above goods will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in any country, at retail.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and jewelry.

Sept. 8, 1849. 85-3m

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company:

THE Board of Directors passed a Resolution at their last Meeting, requiring the Stockholders in the above Company "to pay ten per cent. on the amount of their several subscriptions, on or before the 15th of September next."

This resolution was passed in July last.

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Com.

Sept. 10, 1849. 85-1m

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Mrs. Nelson's LAND is postponed until the 1st day of October, Monday of Robeson Superior Court, when it will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton.

Sept. 10, 1849. 84-ts

The sale of the interest of Sarah A. E. Nelson in and to the above lands, ordered to be sold by the Court of Equity, is postponed until the same time, viz: 1st of October.

R. C. RHODES, C. M. E.

LEATHER.

RUSSET and black Upper and Harness LEATHER, from the Wake County Tannery, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 14, 1849.

☞ Dry and green HIDES wanted.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation, known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. Wm. S. Andres, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c.; the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair; there are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

At the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c. Note and security will be required of the purchaser. R. E. TROY, Ex'r.

Sept 12, 1849. 85-4t

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday the 26th day of September. The Trustees and Principal take pleasure in announcing to the public, that the assistance of the Rev. John J. Brantly, who is already favorably known to this community as a classical teacher, has been secured to the School.

The buildings connected with the Institution are ample and in thorough repair.

The healthfulness and convenience of the location, together with the facilities afforded to the pupils for improvement, it is hoped will continue to augment the patronage of the School.

Terms as heretofore.

For further information, address the Principal at Fayetteville.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Fayetteville, Aug. 7, 1849. 79-4wA&S

REMOVAL.

Laboratory of Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

EPHM LARRABEE, No. 24, South Calvert Street, Baltimore, has always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of pure Botanic remedies in the U. States, prepared under his special care at his Laboratory—being the first erected in the United States for the special purpose of preparing Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

All of the pulverized and compounded articles are put up in quarter and half pound packages, and neatly labeled, with directions for retailing, and upon better terms than the same articles can be had in the United States. Every article in his line is warranted genuine—the public can rely upon this.

A liberal discount made to country merchants, who are particularly requested to call and examine quality, &c., before purchasing.

The various Treatises, embracing the most reputed authors, upon the Thomsonian or Botanic System of Medicine, may also be had at his establishment, by the quantity or single copy.

Sept. 17, 1849. 85-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

To Joseph Seawell and wife Eliza.

YOU are hereby required to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the amended Bill of Complaint of Henrietta Campbell and others against Carleton J. Campbell and others, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1849.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. & M.

September 14, 1849. 85-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1849.

Duncan McNeill *vs.* Effy McNeill, Nancy Murphy, et al., heirs at law, legatees and devisees of Murdock Murphy, dec'd.

Motion to admit to solemn and final probate a paper writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Murdock Murphy, dec'd.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald McAlister, John McAlister, Charles McAlister, Alexander McAlister, Nancy McAlister, Catherine McAlister, Euphemia Murphy, Eleanora Murphy, and James Archibald Murphy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said parties above named, Defendants in said motion, to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Town of Lumberton on the 4th Monday in November next, on Tuesday of said Term, and shew cause, if any they can, why said paper writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said Murdock Murphy, dec'd, should not be admitted to solemn and final probate.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1849, and of American Independence the 73d year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.

Issued 12th Sept. 1849. 85-6w

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 21st of February last, my negro woman MARY, aged about 30 years, having with her a child about 9 months old. Mary is about 5 feet high, and yellow complected. She is supposed to be lurking on the Cape Fear River, about the Plantations of J. J. McKay and James Robeson, Jr., in Bladen county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Robeson county, N. C., near J. J. McKay's Mills, or $15 for their confinement in any Jail, so that I get them again. Address the undersigned at Lumberton.

DAVID KING.

Sept. 19, 1849. 85-5w

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company,
FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 3, 1849.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an instalment of 23 per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the office of the Company, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 11th day of October next.

By order of the Board.

EDW. LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

Jno. M. Rose, Clerk of the Board.

Sept. 8, 1849. 84-td

NEW GOODS.

H. Branson & Son

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery,
Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets,
&c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.

Sept. 10. 84-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM receiving my FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper, &c.,

Which I will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.

Sept. 8, 1849. 84-6w

SUPERIOR TEAS,

Just received and for sale low.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Extra fine IMPERIAL,
Extra fine OOLOONG,
Young HYSON, and
SOUCHONG TEAS.

These Teas were selected in New York City by a judge, as the best which could be procured.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 10, 1849. 84-tf

Plank Road, or No Plank Road!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive assortment of **Fall & Winter GOODS,** selected exclusively by himself in N. York during the past month. His stock embraces a general variety of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, viz:

Blue, black and brown Broadcloths,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres, of every variety,
Sattinets, Wool Tweeds, Corduroys, Beaver Cloth,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, bro. & blch'd Shirtings,
Bed and Negro Blankets, together with almost every desirable article in the Staple trade,
Satin and Silk Vestings,
Plain black and fancy Alpacas and Alpaca Lustres, of latest patterns,
Cashmere-de-E'cosses for Ladies' Winter Dresses,
A great variety of Prints, newest styles and most beautiful patterns,
Worsted Shawls; Red, white and green Flannels,
Canton Flannel, Silk and Cotton Dress Shawls,
Apron Checks, Bed Ticks, Gingaams,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Combs, with a great variety of notions not enumerated.

Also, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Mule Collars, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, with a variety of articles belonging to the Hardware line.

50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Brown, Crushed, Loaf and Refined Sugars,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts,
A superior article Spanish Indigo, Madder,
Saleratus, Bar Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Hyson, Young Hyson & Gunpowder Tea, best quality,
Pots, Ovens, Spiders and Skillets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
35 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
Blacksmiths' Tools in sets, of superior quality,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 sacks Salt, with a few hhds. prime Molasses.

All of which will be sold as usual at the very lowest prices, for Cash, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce on the most liberal terms.

All that is required of persons wishing to buy the very best bargains, is to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Old Stand, No. 4 Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 11, 1849. 84tf

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, and nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and is now receiving and opening an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and N. York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

and SILK GOODS generally; also an assortment of *Notions*, viz: Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c., and a very general assortment of the following goods:

Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.

The subscriber tenders an invitation to all his old customers (and the purchasers of goods in this market generally) to give him a call, being determined to sell Goods cheap—and to accommodate customers to the extent of his ability and means—for Cash, Country Produce, or to prompt time purchasers. As he cannot give a catalogue in a newspaper advertisement, please call, and he will show all. This shall cost nothing.

Sept. 10, 1849. 84-8w

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving at their old Stand, East Corner Market Square, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, embracing every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, all kinds of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's wear, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Fashionable HATS, BONNETS, and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; a beautiful selection of RIBBONS; Ladies', Misses', and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.

☞ The above Stock embraces every style and description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store; and as our *personal attention* was given in the selection of every article, we flatter ourselves we can offer inducements to purchasers. (East Corner Market Square.)

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 6. 84-2m

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FOR RENT.

THAT large DWELLING HOUSE on Dick street, at present occupied by A. M. Campbell. Also, a Dwelling House on Haymount, joining the situation occupied by Rev. Daniel Johnson. Also, a Warehouse on Gillespie street. For terms, apply to

JAMES JENKINS.

Sept. 8, 1849. 84-4w

Now's the time to Sell Land Warrants.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at G, between 13 and 14th streets, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Sept. 6, 1849. 43tf

For Sale—A Great Bargain.

AN excellent Dwelling, next South of Mr. J. W. Sandford's, on Dick street.

For particulars, apply to James Banks, Esq.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope,

by J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 3, 1849. 83-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Coach Smith. One that can come well recommended will be taken either as a Journeyman or Partner. The situation is a desirable one. Address the subscriber at Wadesboro', N. C. S. D. WAYNICK.

August 22, 1849. 83-4w

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE received in part, and expect by the 1st of September to receive the balance, of their **Fall and Winter Goods,** consisting of their usual variety of

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,

&c. &c., which they offer at the lowest market prices, for cash or good paper.

August 27, 1849. 82-8w

Notice to Shippers by Cape Fear River.

AT a meeting of the Presidents, Directors and Proprietors, of the *Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Merchants' Steam Boat Co.*, and *Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.*, held in the Town of Fayetteville, August 21st, 1849, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the owners of Goods, Produce, or Freight of any kind, received by either of the Lines of Steam Boats, are to pay all expenses that accrue in Wilmington, except *Labor, Storage,* and *Commissions.*

Resolved, That the deduction of 10 per cent. on all Ocean Freights, heretofore made to all Shippers of Goods via Cape Fear River, be abolished on and after the first of September next, and the Agents give public notice of the same.

G. DEMING,
President Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
A. W. STEEL,
President Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Proprietors Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, August 21, 1849. 82-6t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1849.

James Bryan *vs.* Joshua Bryan, John Bryan, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, George Thaggard and wife Mary, George Bryan, John S. Pearson, Wm. G. Bryan, and Andrew J. Bryan.

ORIGINAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Wooten and wife Jane, George Thaggard and wife Mary, and George Bryan, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to appear at a Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, or Judgment will be taken *pro confesso,* and the bill heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Alex'r J. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1849.

ALEX'R J. TROY.

[Pr. of adv. $3 25.] 84

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROB'T McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

NEW FALL GOODS,
BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.

August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

August 12, 1849. 80-tf

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.

June 25, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.

W. L. HALL.

June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.

NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.

June 4, 1849. 73-tf

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.

July 16, 1849. 73-tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.

April 7, 1849. 62tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend to the Collection of Pensions as usual, and remit as directed; will also furnish Blanks to such as want them.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1849. 83-4w

FASHIONABLE
Clothing Establishment,
No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848 38-1Y

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT

for sale by

JNO D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,

5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 17, 1849. 77-tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

May 18, 1849. 68tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.

BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE AND WATER-PROOF
PAINT AND CEMENT,
Or Artificial Slate.

THIS valuable paint and cement, especially applicable to the hurricane decks of Steamers, as a preservative from fire, and wholly impervious to water, is also used effectually upon shingle, zinc, or tin covered roofs, shielding them entirely from decay, or rust; for coating machinery of every description, iron columns, fences, etc. For gallery floors, there has been no paint discovered which is equal to it, for its durability and preservative qualities; as this paint becomes, by the action of the atmosphere upon it, a *perfect coating of slate.* The greatest luxury of life may be vastly improved by the free use of this paint, in coating our cisterns within and without, rendering them both pure and cold.

One hundred pounds of this paint mixed with a due proportion of linseed oil, will cover 1000 square feet, and the cost between this and other paints trifling.

Sold wholesale and retail, by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay street, near the Post Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1849. 84-eow3w

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE DEATH OF THE ANGEL BOY.

The fragrant scent of Summer flowers came thro'
the window fair,
On a child whose angel face now lay all chill and
pallid there;
And the noise of busy life without seemed sacrilege to those
Who watched with anguished hearts the child sink to his last repose.

Above the little cherub head a mighty father hung,
And murmured prayers for God to save came to
his faltering tongue;
And Weman's tears fell on that brow, so marble-like and sweet,
And Woman's trembling hand now sought if the little heart yet beat.

"Oh this is Death! the parting smile on the ruby lip has gone,
And all that once seemed glowing life is dust we gaze upon;
The music voice, that ever seemed born of a seraph's lute,
Has passed to other lands than ours—to us forever mute!

"My child! my child! the only flower that in this heart found rest,
Thou art gone to lay thy curly head in earth's sad, chilling breast;
And never more thy laughing eye will light the spirit's gloom
That buries all the beautiful in thy dark, early tomb.

"Fair wert thou, dearest—fairer far than aught of mortal birth—
A sunbeam on our darkened way—the smile upon our hearth;
Within thy glad eye ever dwelt a radiance only given
To those sweet eyes that come in dreams and tempt our souls to Heaven.

"And could not all the yearning love that shone around thy way,
Nor all my burning, anxious thoughts, thy angel pinions stay?
Oh God! it is a dreadful thing to deck an idol here,
To dwell within the inmost heart, then see it on its bier.

"My angel boy! the earth is dark; I look on life through tears;
No more I seem the bounding bark that o'er the billow steers;
Ambition beckons faintly now—of what avail is pride?
I felt how poor a thing is Fame when my little darling died."

HELEN.

Richville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 1849.

So We Go!—The American Mechanic (Poughkeepsie,) justly remarks:—A man growls at paying a shilling for a loaf of bread, thinking he ought to get it for eleven-pence, and the same evening takes his family to witness the feats of a magician, for the purpose of being humbugged, knowing they will be humbugged, and willingly pay a dollar for the privilege! Another is too poor to pay a dollar for a newspaper, but can spend two shillings every night at the tavern, and not miss it. Another is too poor to pay a few dollars, but can attend concerts and negro performances that come along. Another wants a mechanic to work for nine and sixpence a day, when he demands ten shillings, and watches him to see that he labors faithfully, and the next day hires a horse and wagon, at the expense of two dollars, to travel ten miles to see a horse race. Another "beats down" an old woman a penny on a bunch of radishes, and before getting home spends two shillings in treating his friends.

A Repartee.—The best lick we have seen lately at official dignity, comes from the Picayune. The incident transpired some years since in the Legislature of Louisiana. "Sir," said a member from Assumption, "I am here the proud representative of my constituents; I am here from the Parish of Assumption, and while I stand on this floor I and Assumption are of a piece." "Yes," said an honorable opposite, "and you are the d—dest piece of assumption that was ever heard of."

TWO WAYS TO TELL A STORY.

We hope there are many readers of the Daily Mail who have had practical evidence that a little kindness, however homœpathic the dose may be, goes five times as far towards making those around you happy, as cargoes of sour answers or surly rebukes. There are two very distinct ways of telling the same story.—Some men will make hosts of friends, where others will find it impossible to discover one. Bluntness and frankness may do very well at times, but as a general thing it is prudent to study effects as well as causes. Jones may say to Smith:

'Smith, you going to pay that note to day?'

Says Smith, 'No I shan't; don't suit me, and I shan't do it.'

'Then by thunder I'll see if you dont!' says enraged Jones. A lawyer gets a *case,* a squabble follows, and—they both pay dearly for a lesson in civility. How different Brown would fix it:

'Smith, what's the state of your finances this morning; do you feel as though you could let me have that $50 to-day.

'Well, no, I can't,' says Smith, 'I'm very short; can't you wait on me a few days, it would be an accommodation?'

'Well,' says Brown, 'let it stand; do something for me as soon as you can, will you, Smith?'

'Certainly I will; let's go and take a lemonade, Brown.' They step aside, clink glasses and part—friends and brothers.

'Go away with that d—d noise!' says some bullet-headed fellow to the poor itinerent organist and his monkey. The poor fellow goes away, mortified and soured against his species; how differently the good heart, the peace maker, does it—

'My man, your music is pleasant, but it disturbs us now; there are a few pennies, play for some others further on your way.' The organist goes along, smiling at the man who has ordered him off. There is five times the *force* in kind words and generosity, than there is in morose sulkiness and arbitrary measures. We cannot live long nor happy among our species, without the aid of kindness and generosity. It is not necessary to knock a man down to convince him he is in error, or hold a knife at his breast to assure him his life is in your power. Politeness and civility are rare jewels; they render two-fold good, blessing him that giveth and him that receiveth. It is quite astonishing, when we calculate the entire safety and splendid per centage it yields—that so few invest in that capital stock—good humor and kindness.—*Boston Mail.*

The Choice.—A Quaker, residing at Paris, was waited on by four workmen, in order to make their compliments, and ask for their usual New Year's gifts.

'Well, my friends, said the Quaker, 'here are your gifts; chuse fifteen francs or the bible.'

'I don't know how to read,' said the first, so I take the fifteen francs.'

'I can read,' said the second, 'but I have pressing wants.' He took the fifteen francs. The third also made the same choice. He now came to the fourth, a lad about fourteen. The Quaker looked at him with an air of goodness.

'Will you, too, take these three pieces, which you may attain at any time by your labor and industry?'

'As you say the book is good, I will take it and read it to my mother,' replied the boy. He took the Bible, opened it, and found between the leaves a gold piece of forty francs.

The others hung down their heads, and the Quaker told them he was sorry they had not made a better choice.

Marriage.—I never knew a marriage for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe that men more frequently marry for love than women, because women think they will not have a better chance, and dread being dependant.—Such marriages, no doubt, prove comfortable, but a greater number would have been far happier single. If I may judge by observation of such matters, marrying for home makes that home a very tiresome one.—*Mrs. Child.*

Laughter.—"Laugh and grow fat," is an old adage, and Sterne tells that every time a man laughs he adds something to his life. An eccentric philosopher of the last century used to say that he liked not only to laugh himself, but to see laughter and to hear laughter. Laughter is good for health; it is a provocative to the appetite, and a friend to digestion. Dr. Sydenham said the arrival of a merry-andrew in a town was more beneficial to the health of the inhabitants than twenty asses loaded with medicine.

Conclusive.—A clergyman accused, while in Lowell, of "violently dragging his wife from a revival meeting, and compelling her to go home with him," replied as follows to the charge:

1. I have never attempted to influence my wife in her views, nor her choice of a meeting. 2. My wife has not attended any of the revival meetings in Lowell. 3. I have not attended even one of these meetings, for any purpose whatever. 4. Neither my wife nor myself have any inclination to attend those meetings. 5. *I never had a wife!*

Royal Gratitude!—The Lord Mayor of Dublin announced, officially, that the Queen, to express her unmixed gratification at the loyalty manifested towards her during her stay there, had intimated to Sir George Grey, her intention———not to pardon the state prisoners—not to relieve the suffering poor—not to enlarge their privileges—not to reduce the public expenditure, but to———*confer on the Prince of Wales the title of Earl of Dublin!*

SENATOR BENTON.

According to the Boonville Democrat, the great "bail-roller" and "East Room" correspondent, spoke at Fayette, in Howard county, on the 1st instant, though it had been previously given out, that if he did so, he was to "answer questions, or walk over dead bodies," and though, to enforce the threat, a number of persons had come in from the neighboring counties, armed with revolvers, bowie knives, and the usual paraphernalia of a well equipped western bully. Benton, it seems, did neither of the things set forth above. He neither "answered questions," though they were propounded to him, nor did he "walk over dead bodies," for there were none to walk over. He quietly made a speech of four hour's length, to twelve hundred persons, the groans and hisses with which he was at first saluted, having been subdued in about fifteen minutes. A Dr. Lowry sent him a letter, which he refused to touch, on the ground that the Dr. had a revolver under his coat; thereby intimating that he did not mean to be intimidated. He was followed by three-fourths of his audience, who congratulated him on his speech, &c.

Howard is the county in which Senator Jackson, the author of the Legislative Resolutions, resides, and is the headquarters of the most violent and influential opponents of Benton. As stated by the "Democrat," threats were put out that he should not be permitted to address the people of that county. Senator Atchison is reported to have suggested tar and feathers. The anticipation of a row brought together a great crowd from adjacent counties. But as very often happens, when there is much wind there is little rain, so this storm passed off without the expected explosion.

Whatever else may be said of Old Bullion, he certainly exhibits unflinching pluck in the prosecution of the canvass. A powerful combination is arrayed against him—subsidils of abuse are lavished upon him, which he repays in kind—threats of personal violence are indulged—but he turns neither to the right nor the left.—With a good cause and a spotless name, he would, in the midst of his gigantic struggles against fearful odds, be a fit subject for the admiration of gods and men.

But while Benton is thus waging war upon doctrines which the Southern Democracy profess to regard as cardinal and vital, is not the silence of the Southern Democratic press very remarkable?—When he first showed his hand, he was very bitterly denounced; but since that time, his course has passed without animadversion, almost without comment.—What is the secret of this extraordinary proceeding? Do they see that Benton must be the candidate of the party in '52, and are they preparing to renounce their abhorrence of the Wilmot Proviso, and embrace its most effective advocate? Why did they not mete out the same measure of forbearance to Mr. Van Buren? His case was not so bad as that of Benton. He had always been a resident of a non slave-holding State, and an aversion to slavery was somewhat excusable in him. Benton, on the other hand, a citizen of a slave-holding State, is recreant to the institutions amidst which he lives. Is the secret to be found in the fact that the Albany Regency had vowed eternal hate to the Richmond Junto? If this be so, does it not prove that the Democracy are governed, not by principle and public considerations, but by unworthy, personal influences?

Richmond Whig.

Rumored Resignation of Gen. Cass.—The following from the Chicago Tribune, seems to confirm a similar statement made some days ago:

"We understand from reliable authority that Gen. Cass will resign his seat in the Senate during the ensuing winter. The Michigan Legislature having instructed him to vote for the Proviso, he proposes waiting until that question comes up, when he will make a great speech against the Proviso and Col. Benton, and then resign."

Have the Whigs lost ground since the Presidential election last fall? The New York Tribune shows that they have not.

	Gen. Taylor's vote. 1848.	Whig Cong vote. 1849.
Rhode Island, 2d dist.	2,398	2,822
Alabama, five con. tested districts	21,932	22,116
N. Carolina, 9 do do	39,078	29,010
Indiana, complete	69,907	70,504
Total of these	124,315	124,452

Mr. Thomas Ritchie, the editor of the Washington Union, is quite an old man, but his dislike to men who have served their country, and whom the people delight to honor, is as bitter now as it was twenty-one years ago. As proof, read these extracts:

Mr. Ritchie in 1828.	*Mr. Ritchie in 1849.*
"As well might you undertake to make a sailor of a cock, or a soldier of a goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson."	"As well might you expect the native plants of his own sunny home to thrive amid the snows of Lapland, as that Gen. Taylor should suddenly make a statesman and be fitted for the Presidency."—*Phil Sun.*

The masses are abandoning Gen. Taylor.—*Washington Union.*

All but the *m.*—*Louisville Journal.*

The American Railroad Journal of the 18th ult., states that at least 100,000 tons of English railroad iron have been received or ordered to this country within the last twelve months—at a cost of about five millions of dollars. To manufacture this quantity of iron would require about 17,000 workmen—and making the usual allowance of five persons as dependent upon each one, we have a total population of 85,000 persons who have been directly supported by the production of this enormous quantity of iron. These 85,000 persons in their turn give support to a great many thousands of farmers, mechanics, and professional men, who are again enabled to contribute to each other's subsistence.

All this employment, and all these wages and profits, go to English workmen and capitalists, instead of our own.—*Observer.*

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.—We learn from the *Norfolk Argus*, that all the stock of this road has been taken. The company will commence laying the rails in October, and the *Argus* would not be surprised if the road was completed to Franklin by the 1st of January.

THE SUBTREASURY SYSTEM.

"The "Union" may elaborate with all its ability the subject of the Subtreasury, but it cannot get over the stubborn facts which the late defalcations proved, that the great and potent point urged in favor of the establishment of that system, viz: the safety of the public moneys from the hands of peculators and defaulters, has been overthrown; and that still the hands of men can with ease be thrust into the strong-box of the Government, despite of all its bolts, bars, and padlocks. To preserve the Treasury from such depredations as were committed upon it during the time when Mr. Woodbury was Secretary of the Treasury, was the ruling object of the passage of the Subtreasury law. It has not been so preserved. The stringent terms of the act which made the unlawful taking and use of public money felony, and subjected the offender to punishment in the penitentiary, have not availed to save the $155 000 lost by the Denby defalcation, nor been strong enough to control the, to say the least, unfortunate management of affairs in the custom-house at Cincinnati. The result is just what those opposed to the Subtreasury contended might and probably would be the case. This is all that we have argued, and we have bottomed our argument upon acknowledged facts, which sophistry cannot elude, nor special pleading obscure. In this view of the case we throw out of consideration altogether the many objectionable features of the Subtreasury system, in its influence upon the financial condition of the country, its inconvenience in business and commercial transactions, &c. These, however, added to its acknowledged failure as a safeguard of the Public Treasury, make us clear in our judgment that it ought to be altogether repealed, or very materially altered and modified.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

Locofoco Trickery.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer tells a story of an imposition practiced on the Post Office Department by some Locofocos in Richmond county, by which they procured a commission for a free negro to be the postmaster at Farnham Church post-office, in that county. The writer chuckles and exults at the success of the imposition as if it had been something meritorious; though according to his own statement the conduct of its authors deserves to be branded with unmitigated opprobrium. And yet the Washington Union copies this story from the Enquirer, as if the "late organ" thought the partial success of the party who got it up, did not cover them all over with shame. Has it come to this, that the organ of a once powerful party thinks that Gen. Taylor shows weakness when he takes the word of a Locofoco even for the appointment of a postmaster for a small country post office?

Baltimore Patriot.

The only letter of Gen. Taylor which the Locofoco editors have not assailed is a short one about hemp. Probably the poor fellows are afraid of a personal difficulty with the hemp.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of Mr. Polk's political history, says that he was nearly or quite perfect. No doubt Mr. Polk was very perfect in his way.—"Whatever God has made is perfect," said a Western preacher to his hearers. "What do you think of me?" said a hunchback, rising and exhibiting his own deformity. "Think of you!" replied the preacher—"why, that you are as perfect a hunchback as I ever saw in my life.

Louisville Journal.

Factory Stock.—The Augusta Chronicle learns "that fifty shares of this Stock have been sold at $110 per share—an advance of ten per cent."

"This looks well for the success of 'the experiment' in Augusta," continues the Chronicle, "and we trust will open the eyes of some of the capitalists in Georgia, to the propriety of making a few more experiments of the same character."

Hints to the Bald-Headed.—According to the following extract from an editorial article in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, the easy and sure way to prevent baldness is to go bare-headed, or wear a well ventilated hat:

A refined civilization has brought with it a train of physical evils, which it is in the province of science to control or subdue. Our tight hats, our warm rooms, closely fitting caps, silk night-caps, from which the perspirative matter cannot escape by their combined agency, in connection with other influences not always easy to define, bring off the hair prematurely, and turn it gray, sooner than personal vanity is willing to exhibit such evidences of decay. And this is not all; the skin is actually in a low state of disease, the effects of which are recognized in the accumulation of dandruff—desquamation of the epidermis. The bulbs of the hairs are infl med, also from the same cause, and from year to year the hair degenerates and becomes thinner, and not unfrequently ending in baldness. On all that part of the head not covered—viz: from the back side, between the ears and on the temple—the hair generally remains to extreme old age, however much the vertex may be denuded. If the ears were equally tight coverings, their hair would probably suffer very much in the same manner; but their light, airy bowers, admit of ventilation, and hence a bald-headed woman would be a phenomenon. Who ever saw a bald-headed Indian? We have had an opportunity of seeing various tribes, in all the freedom of their unrestrained savage life—but a sparse head of hair we have never noticed. Atmospheric exposure conduces to the luxuriance of the hair and a healthful condition of the scalp.

There is another cause of the falling off, or rather the breaking off of the hair in combing and brushing, not the effect of disease at the root, but the destructive burrowing of a microscopic insect—a living, invisible moth eating its way from one stalk to another, like the Hessian fly in a field of wheat.

A very Good Retort.—A western paper has the following:—"The Charleston Mercury says that 'the only way to a northern man's sensibilities is through his pocket.' We remember that, after the great Pittsburgh fire, three times as much money was contributed for the sufferers by the city of Boston alone, as by the whole State of South Carolina. Such facts go to show, that if there is a way to the sensibilities of northern men through their pockets, there is also a way to their pockets through their sensibilities."

Evils of Prosperity.—A widow and her daughter came suddenly into possession of £60,000 in England lately, but they could not bear their good fortune, and both became insane.

A cockney philologist says that the letter *w* enters into the composition of woman in all relations of life—e. g. wife, widow, wirgin and wixen.

N. O. Picayune.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CLINTON, Sept. 17, 1849.

Whereas, we the members of Thaddeus Lodge, No. 5, of the I. O. O. F., have just been called upon to assemble for the purpose of rendering the last office which the living may minister to the dead, over the remains of our deceased Brother, Ollen M. Chesnutt, who, by an afflicting dispensation of the Divine Ruler of the Universe, has been stricken from our midst while yet in the prime of life and in the full career of usefulness. And whereas, by this decree of Divine Providence, our order, our community, and his bereaved friends, have lost a bright and valuable member, and a true and steadfast friend.

Therefore Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely deplore the loss of our Bro. Ollen M. Chesnutt, and that while we mingle our sympathies together on this melancholy occasion, we deeply sympathise with the family and friends of the deceased in the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning of our order the period of thirty days, in honor to his memory.

Resolved, That copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, for publication.

JAS. M. MOSELY, Sec. pro tem.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

FROM INDIAN RIVER—MORE DEPREDATIONS.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 13.

The steamer Nina, Capt. Magee, arrived here yesterday from the Southern coast, whither she had gone to convey three companies of U. S. troops. By her we learn that the Indians had returned to the settlements on Indian River, and burned several more of the houses.—Messrs. J. H. Gattis, Lavana, and others, who made their escape in July last, on the first outbreak, had returned to Indian River, to look after their property, and with the intention of endeavoring to maintain their position. They have now, the second time, been compelled to flee for their lives, and have now gone to Key West. They discovered the approach of the Indians in time to make their escape. One or two Companies of troops are now stationed at Indian River, and if the Indians again make their appearance, it is to be hoped they will meet with a *warm* reception.

Important from Florida.

BILLY BOWLEGS FOR PEACE.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19.

By a private letter just received, we learn that Billy Bowlegs has sent three runners to Cap't. Casey, assuring him of the determination of the Indians to preserve peace with the Whites; disavowing all participation in the *late murders*, and asserting their indignation at the conduct of Five Young Indians who committed the outrages at Indian River and Pea River, one of whom had been some time an outlaw from Indian Justice.

He further states that he only recently heard of the outrage from Sam Jones, and asks for an interview with one of our officers in command.

As the five murderers are under arrest and will be given up, preliminaries have been arranged for a council to be held this day, at Charlottes Harbor.

Savannah Georgian.

Improvement of Fire Arms.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser thus describes an improvement in the musket which has lately been made in Prussia:

"The musket has no lock and is loaded at the stock end of the barrel. The ball is long and cone shaped, rounded at the big end. The barrel is slightly rifled, but the grooves are perfectly straight, and not spiral as in the American gun. The ball is consequently thrown a much greater distance, none of the force of the powder being wasted in giving it a rotary motion. The common charge is one-half of that used in the old percussion gun, and is said to carry the ball to its mark nine hundred yards. None of the powder is wasted, the fire being communicated from the side of the barrel, and not from the breech. This is effected by an ingenious contrivance. The part of the cartridge next the ball is filled with an explosive substance similar to that in a percussion cap. This is made to explode by contact of a piece of steel about the length of an eight penny nail, which passes from the outside of the barrel through the cartridge. The gun is called the "nail fixer." It can be discharged by a common soldier eight times in a minute, and need not be taken from the shoulder to be reloaded. The best soldier cannot discharge the percussion gun more than three or four times in a minute, and in battle an Officer cannot count on more than one discharge in that time. Another advantage of the Prussian gun is, that the distance to which it carries enables a force to fire some twenty five or thirty times before an enemy armed with the percussion musket can get within shooting distance. The efficacy of the Prussian troops is thus doubled."

Rice Harvesting.—The Rice-planters on the Cape Fear are now pretty generally engaged in gathering in their crops.—They have not, we believe, any reason to complain of the returns of their fields, unless it be that the Rice-birds, those yearly depredators, are taking rather more than their fair share. They have appeared, we understand, in more than ordinary numbers.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Prolific Cotton.—We were shown the other day a stalk of Cotton grown upon the plantation of Mr. William McNary, containing five hundred and fifty five bolls and squares. This, we are informed, is an accidental growth, and no particular pains has been taken in its cultivation. An acre of such cotton matured, we are certain would yield twenty five hundred or three thousand pounds.

Abbeville C. H., Banner, 8th inst.

The maxim, 'in vino veritas—a man who is well warmed with wine will speak the truth'—may be an argument for drinking, if you suppose men in general to be liars; but, sir, I would not keep company with a fellow, who lies as long as he is sober, and whom you must make drunk before you can get a word of truth out of him.—*Johnson.*

The Elephant.—When Cousin Ichabod first saw him at a show, he exclaimed with mute astonishment: "Then that's the rale Menagerer—the identical critter himself! I swow wouldn't two of them make a team to draw sum with? Golly ain't he a scrouge?" Ichabod went home and related what he had seen. "I seen," said he "the genuwine Menagerer, the darndest lump of flesh that ever stirred. He had two tails, tew; one behind and tother before. He put one of his tails in my coat pocket, and hauled out the gingebread—every hooter. What dy'e think he done with it? Why he stuck it into his own pocket and began to fumble about for more—dern him!"

STRANGE CONTRACT.—The Legislature of Virginia has been engaged this summer in preparing a Revised Code of the Public Statutes. After completing it, a law was passed to publish 10,000 copies of it, in one volume; and the following extraordinary provision was made as to the payment for the printing:—

"*The price to be paid by the Commonwealth for the said copies shall be not less than two dollars, nor more than three dollars per copy, and within these limits shall be fixed by the Governor upon the delivery of the same, or a portion thereof. The Public Printer shall have the option of furnishing the same within the time*, and on the terms aforesaid: Provided he shall, within one month after the passage of this act, give bond with sufficient surety, approved by the Governor, and payable to the Commonwealth, conditioned that the said copies shall be delivered within the time aforesaid; and when such bond is given and approved, *the Governor may cause to be paid him, in advance on account of said copies, a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars.* The residue of what is to be paid for the said copies shall be paid on the delivery thereof to the Secretary. If such bond be not so given and approved within one month after the passage of this act, the Governor shall advertise for proposals, and contract for the said copies within such time, and on such terms, as may seem to him reasonable."

The secret of this most liberal provision that the Public Printers shall *not be paid* LESS *than* $2 *a copy*, is, that the Legislature was Locofoco, and the Public Printers are Locofoco Editors (Messrs. Ritchie, Editors of the Enquirer.) It is quite probable, that the work could be done upon type and paper of a specified kind, for $1 50 per copy. This would save the State $5,000, at least, and $15,000 if the Governor should choose to pay the maximum price named. But then the Enquirer could not get this handsome douceur for its support of Locofocoism. It is a little hard, however, that Whigs as well as Locofocos should be required, by taxes through the public treasury, thus to fee their bitterest enemy. We doubt whether such a transaction was ever before heard of. Laws often specify that public works shall not cost *more* than a particular sum; but never before that they should not cost *less*.

ANECDOTES OF AVARICE.

Avarice, says the author of *Religio Medici*, seems to me not so much of a vice, as a deplorable piece of madnesss; and if he had added incurable, his definition would have been perfect; for an avaricious man is never to be cured unless by the same medicine which perhaps may cure a mad dog. The arguments of reason, philosophy, or religion, will have little effect upon him; he is born and framed to a sordid love of money, which first appears when he is very young, grows up with him, and increases in middle age, and when he is old, and all his passions have subsided, wholly engrosses him. The greatest endowments of the mind, the greatest abilities in a profession, and even the quiet possession of an immense treasure, will never prevail against avarice. That great captain, the Duke of Marlboro, when he was in the last stage of life, and very infirm, would walk from the public room in Bath to his lodgings, in a cold dark night, to save sixpence in chair hire. If the Duke, who left at his death more than a million and a half pounds sterling, could have forseen that all his wealth and honors were to be inherited by a grandson of my Lord Trevor, who had been one of his enemies, would he have been so careful to save sixpence for the sake of his heir! Not for the sake of his heir; but he would always have saved sixpence. Sir James Lowther, after changing a piece of silver in Georgey's Coffee-house, and paying two pence for his dish of coffee, was helped into his chariot (for he was then very lame and infirm,) and went home; some time after, he returned to the same coffee-house on purpose to acquaint the woman who kept it that she had given him a bad halfpenny, and demand another in exchange for it. Sir James had about £40,000 per annum, and was at a loss whom to appoint his heir. I knew one Sir Thomas Colby, who lived at Kensington, and was, I think, a commissioner in the Victualling-Office; he killed himself by rising in the middle of the night, when he was in a very profuse sweat, the effect of a medicine which he had taken for that purpose, and walking down stairs to look for the key of his cellar, which he had inadvertently left on a table in his parlor; he was apprehensive that a servant might seize the key and rob him of a bottle of port wine. This man died intestate, and left more than £200,000 in the funds, which was shared among five or six day-laborers who were his nearest relations. Sir William Smyth, of Bedfordshire, who was my kinsman, when he was near seventy, was wholly deprived of his sight; he was persuaded to be couched by Taylor, the occulist, who by agreement, was to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight. Taylor succeeded in his operations, and Sir William was able to read and write without the use of his spectacles during the rest of his life; but as soon as the operation was performed, and Sir William perceived the good effects of it, instead of being overjoyed, as any other person would have been, he began to lament the loss (as he called it) of his sixty guineas. His contrivance, therefore, now, was how to cheat the occulist; he pretended that he had only a glimmering, and could see nothing perfectly; for that reason the bandage on his eye was continued for one month longer than the usual time. By this means he obliged Taylor to compound the bargain, and accept of twenty guineas; for a covetous man thinks nothing dishonest which he may legally practice to save his money. Sir William was an old bachelor, and at the time Taylor couched him, had a fair estate in land, and a large sum of money in the stocks, and not less than £5000 or £6000 in his house. But to conclude this article; all the dramatic writers, both ancient and modern, as well as the keenest and most elegant satirists, have exhausted their whole stock of wit to expose avarice; this is the chief subject of Horace's satires and epistles; and yet the character of a covetous man hath never yet been fully drawn or sufficiently explained. The Euclio of Platus, the L'Avere of Moirre, and the Miser of Shadwell, have been all exceeded by some persons who have existed within my own knowledge. If you could bestow on a man of this disposition the wealth of both the Indies, he would not have enough, because by enough (if such a word is to be found in the vocabulary of avarice) he always means something more than he is possessed of. Crassus, who had a yearly revenue sufficient to maintain a great army, perished, together with his son, in endeavoring to add to his store. In the fable of Midas, the poet had exhibited a complete character if Midas, instead of renouncing the gift which God had bestowed on him, had chosen to die in the act of creating gold.—*From Dr. King's Anecdotes of his own Times.*

STONE & McCOLLUM'S
Leviathan Establishment.

This very Superior and Stupendous Exhibition,

ACKNOWLEDGED WITH ONE ACCORD TO BE THE

LEADING EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENT

ON THIS CONTINENT,

Will Exhibit at FAYETTEVILLE, on MONDAY, Oct'r 8, 1849,

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

It is necessary to add, in consequence of the immense amount of humbuggery of late resorted to by *Itinerant Travelling Exhibitions*, that the material of STONE & McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS is entirely new. The extent and grandeur of the outfit this Spring, is without a parallel in the annals of similar Establishments, and required the services of several Mechanics and Artisans to complete the *tout ensemble* of this VAST TRAVELLING CAVALCADE, during the past Winter.

The Corps of Performers

Are of that superior cast not found in Circus Companies generally, numbering among them gentlemen who are alike respected for their estimable qualities in private life, as for their superior performances in public, and with satisfaction we refer to the following names:

H. SIGN'R LUIGI GERMANI, T. McCOLLUM, E. STONE, JOHN SMITH,

Four men the world cannot produce their equals in their respective lines of business, with

M. J. Lipman, D. W. Stone, J. R. Shay, A. Levi, W. Stuart, Le Sieur Edgar, H. Coleman, J. Brown, A. Gates, Masters Burt and Williams.

The Jesters to the Entertainments are W. WORRELL and GREEN JOHNSON,

Of that pure dye so often inquired after by gentlemen visiting similar Exhibitions, attended by ladies. In the representations, so far as the Clowns and other performers in the ring are concerned, no rude jest, or improper action will be tolerated by the proprietors.

With this assurance, we trust the odium heaped upon Travelling Companies generally by a portion of the mass, will, in this instance, be recalled.

"Good actions crown themselves with lasting bays;
Who well deserves, needs not another's praise."

THE GRAND BRASS BAND,

Is another important feature in the annals of *musical connoisseurs*, placed as it is under the direction of its very eminent Leader,

SR. R. GALL.

Forming during the Entertainments in the Circle, the most EFFICIENT STRING BAND—Leader, J. BERNARD. All tend to one grand point, viz: making *Stone & McCollum's Circus* complete in every department.

Every day, between the hours of 8 and 11, (weather permitting) the superior Band will appear in procession, seated in their *Elegant Car*, DRAWN BY TWENTY HORSES! and driven by Mr. JOHN ALLEN, one of the most expert reinsmen of modern days.

Gentlemen Ushers in attendance, to wait on families to their seats.

Prices of Admission.—Box 50 Cents. Children under 10 years of age half price. Pit, for the Negro population, 25 Cents—no half price.

Time of Opening Door.—Afternoon Representation, 1½ P. M. Night, 7 P. M.

Time of Commencing.—Afternoon, at 2 P. M. Night, ½ P. M.

G. L. EATON, Agent.

This Company to perform at	Asheborough,	on Monday,	Oct.	1st.
" " "	at Franklinsville,	" Tuesday,	"	2nd.
" " "	at Mt. Vernon Springs,	" Wednesday,	"	3d.
" " "	at Pittsborough,	" Thursday,	"	4th.
" " "	at Abram Hughes',	" Friday,	"	5th.
" " "	at Sommerville,	" Saturday,	"	6th.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

FOR OCTOBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$1,000.

20 PRIZES OF $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 120, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 6, 1849.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,255, 20 of 1,000, 29 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00

Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00

Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

53,000 DOLLARS!

$16,000!! $16,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 123, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1849.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78!

(Making nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!)

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $53,000, 1 of 16,000, 1 of 16,000, 1 of 10,178, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 10 of 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes $180 00

Ditto ditto 26 halves 90 00

Ditto ditto 26 quarters 45 00

Ditto ditto 26 eighths 22 50

$30,000.

$30,000!! $20,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 126, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1849.

Tickets only 10 *Dollars!*

MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of 50,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,200, 40 of 1,000, 40 of 500, 200 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes $140 00

Ditto ditto 26 halves 70 00

Ditto ditto 26 quarters 35 00

70,000 DOLLARS!

20 PRIZES OF $10,000!

AMOUNTING TO

$200,0000!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class K, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1849.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Magnificent Prize of $70,000, 1 Prize $10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10 000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 20 of 2,056, 20 of 1,500, 30 of 500, 129 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $270 00

Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 135 00

Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 67 50

Ditto ditto 25 Eighths, 33 75

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers, Alexandria, Virginia.

86-4d-pd]

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the first day of October next, (being Superior Court in Lumberton) a likely NEGRO MAN. Terms cash. Sale absolute.

H. CURRIE.

Sept. 22, 1849. 1w

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th inst., an indented Apprentice Boy, named RICHARD BESS. All persons are cautioned against harbouring the said boy. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, and no thanks given. N. McQUEEN.

Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1849. 86

A Well Concerted Intrigue!

Valuable Secret Disclosed!

THE welfare of the American people renders it necessary that they should be made cognizant with a very momentous and valuable secret, having an intimate connexion with their pecuniary interests, the great importance of which, urgently demands their most serious and deliberate attention. There can be very little doubt but there exists in the whole human family an universal disposition to bear the "ills and arrows of outrageous Fortune," so long as they see others of the *genus Homo* (whether by the exercise of a more astute understanding, or the result of purely fortuitous circumstances) dwelling in splendid halls, surrounded by parasites, and revelling in luxury, ease and contentment. Openly and fearlessly objecting to such "*unseen* handed justice," and coolly determined to destroy this *experte* medium of basking in the sunshine of fortune, and if practicable re-establish an equilibrium in society, PYFER & CO., the truly fortunate, farfamed and old established Lottery Brokers, generously impart to the public the off-spring of their laborious researches in the abstruse mysteries of the dark recesses in the *arcanes of wealth!* The cabalistic words are seven in number, and when arranged according to the directions of the *Cabala*, signify

"Look to Pyfer & Co. for Riches!"

MOST BRILLIANT RESULTS AGAIN!

Every Lottery showers its treasures!

Correspondents read the glorious evidence!

PYFER & CO. Public Benefactors!

☞ **See the virtue of the first order!** $25,000, Whole Ticket, numbers 25 49 58, drawn 30th August, was sent to South Carolina. The result of the first order! ☞ See managers' official drawing of that date.

$7,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.

$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Louisiana.

$10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.

$5,000, Half Ticket, sent to Ohio.

$18,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.

$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

$7,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.

$5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to New York.

$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.

☞ Nearly every Prize paid and on file.

PYFER & CO. always refer to the Managers!

Every person should try his or her luck!

The first trial often Draws the Capital!

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

PYFER & CO. sell all the large Prizes!

☞ ONE ORDER MAY DRAW A FORTUNE. ☜

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER 1849.

All Orders strictly confidential at Pyfer & Co's.

Date. Sept.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$30,000	66 Nos.	13 drawn	$10	$25 00
3	5 of 12,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	8	27 50
4	20,000	75 Nos.	15 drawn	5	15 00
5	30,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
6	24,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	5	17 50
7	13,500	78 Nos.	15 drawn	4	13 25
8	5 of 20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
10	25,000	78 Nos.	15 drawn	8	25 00
11	24,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 50
12	30,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
13	24,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
14	18,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	5	16 25
15	45,000	78 Nos.	16 drawn	15	45 10
17	27,500	75 Nos.	11 drawn	8	27 00
18	18,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
19	30,000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	10	32 50
20	20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 50
21	15,000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	4	14 00
22	37,500	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
24	25,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	8	27 50
25	20,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	5	16 25
26	30,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	10	32 50
27	20,000	78 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 75
28	10,000	66 Nos.	13 drawn	4	10 75
29	66,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	20	62 50

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers' Printed Drawings, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw.—All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package or Single Ticket to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1849.

We are concerned to state, that operations upon the Plank Road, which had been commenced vigorously a week or two ago, have been suspended for the present, by virtue of a writ of Mandamus, obtained on the applicatoin of a respectable portion of the Stockholders from His Honor Judge Dick, requiring the Directors to adopt a different route from that on which the work was commenced, or to answer before him at the Superior Court for this County in November next.

We presume that sufficient time has not elapsed for the Board to determine, with that calmness which becomes them, upon the course which they will pursue. But we hope and expect, that all personal feeling will be cast aside, and that the Board will entitle itself, by its action, to that respect as a body which its members individually have always commanded in this community.

POSTSCRIPT.—*Tuesday morning*.—We have pleasure in stating that there is a prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulty. The Board, last evening, unanimously agreed to propose to the Mandamus party to refer the question to Gov. Manly, which we doubt not will be assented to this morning.

A Rail Road Convention, to further the Central Rail Road Scheme, is to be held at Greensborough on Thursday the 11th October. We shall rejoice to hear of its being fully attended, and efficient in promoting the object of its call.

ANSON SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn from the Argus, that David Hildreth, who had been found guilty of Murder a year ago, and had obtained a new trial from the Supreme Court, was at this Term convicted of Manslaughter. He was accordingly branded and discharged. His brother Robert, by whom the murder was actually committed, is under conviction, and will doubtless be sentenced this week at Richmond Court.

John Geasly, of Rockingham county, one of that numerous class of generally very bad men who go about peddling tobacco, &c., was duly convicted of passing counterfeit money—Cape Fear and South Carolina notes—and sentenced to receive 20 lashes forthwith, and 19 at March Court, to stand in the pilory one hour at October Court, and to be imprisoned six months. A sentence for which the Argus thinks the Court received the thanks of every honest citizen of the county. A few more examples of the same sort are necessary to check these great and growing evils, of passing counterfeit money, and peraulating the country trading with negroes, under the pretence of pedding tobacco, whiskey, &c.

Mr. David Radcliff was convicted of intruding a religious congregation on Sunday, and insulting and blackguarding the Minister at various times up to the day of trial. He was sentenced to alone in prison for his misconduct.

A young man named John Loy was convicted of the same offence, of passing counterfeit money, at Orange Superior Court, and sentenced to the pillory, 39 lashes, and six months' imprisonment.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—Two Counterfeit Three Dollar Notes on the Bank of Cape Fear were offered in this place last week, by a negro who said he received them on the road to this place. The paper and engraving are inferior to the genuine notes; but not so much as to strike a careless observer.

"THE DEAF MUTE."—We have received the first No. of a paper bearing the above title, printed semi-monthly at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Raleigh. It is a neat paper, at the low price of $1 per annum. We trust that an extensive circulation will have the effect to draw attention to this most benevolent Institution, erected by the liberality of a former Legislature, but now, we believe, sustaining itself. One of the objects of the Printing Office at the Asylum, is to teach the youths the art of Printing, for which the Dea

Difficulty between the United States and France!

The country has been suddenly aroused and excited by information of an unpleasant correspondence between our Secretary of State and the French Minister at Washington, so impertinent on the part of the latter as to lead to his dismissal, after an unavailing appeal to the French Government to disavow the insult.

The Intelligencer of Saturday last contains the entire correspondence, filling 7½ columns, and a condensed narrative of the facts, &c., filling 3½ columns more. As it is not possible for us to publish all this to-day, we have concluded to make extracts of the material parts of the correspondence, with explanatory remarks of the remainder, so as to put our readers in possession of all the material facts.

On the 7th of Feb. last, M. Poussin, by direction of his government, submitted to Mr. Clayton a claim of A. Port, a Frenchman, for indemnity for damages alleged to have been sustained by him at Puebla, in Mexico, whilst that place was held by our army in 1847. The army had seized 500 bales of tobacco, as the property of the Mexican government, which was sold to Port, at auction, for $12,000. It was subsequently ascertained to be the private property of M. Domercq, and was taken from Port and delivered to Domercq. The $12,000 was returned to Port, but he applied for $5,500 damages, on the ground that he had subsequently sold the tobacco for $1,500 profit, and the purchaser from him had re-sold it for an additional profit of $1,000. The case was tried by a Military Court at Puebla, and decided against the claim—the testimony of Col. Childs and M. Domercq showing that Port was aware, when he bought the tobacco, that it was private property. Gen. Scott approved of the decision of the Court.

Mr. Buchanan, late Secretary of State, to whom this first letter of Mr. Poussin was addressed, did not reply to it. On the 23d March, and again on the 28th March, Mr. Poussin addressed urgent letters to Mr. Clayton, for a decision on the claim.

On the 28th March, Mr. Clayton replies, that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of War, whose reply, with all the accompanying documents, was enclosed to Mr. Poussin. Mr. Clayton adds,—

"After a careful examination of those papers, in connection with those which accompanied your note, I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Port had no just cause to be dissatisfied with the award of the Military Court of Inquiry which was convened at Puebla for the purpose of examining the conflicting claims to the tobacco in controversy. Under these circumstances no sufficient reason is perceived for disturbing the decision of that Court."

Up to this time the correspondence had been respectful on both sides.

Then follows a long letter from Mr. Poussin, dated March 30, giving Port's version of the transaction, denying that he knew that the tobacco was private property, till after he had sold it, and concluding with the following remarks upon the testimony of Col. Childs, of the U. S. Army, before the Military Court at Puebla:—

"Allow me, sir, in concluding, to remark upon the strangeness of the position assumed by Col. Childs. The Legation of France cannot and will not make itself the echo of the reports, more or less well founded, which have been current with regard to Col. Childs's conduct in this affair; nor will it press certain facts unpaited against him, which it would be perhaps easier to prove than he could prove the charges brought by himself. The Legation of France has no concern with these allegations, divested of proof, against the honor of a man whose good faith should not be questioned. It would, however, be very easy at any time to get rid of a contract and to put down just claims if nothing more were necessary for the purpose than to reply to the claimant by insult and defamation.

"I venture, Mr. Secretary of State, to hope, while I pray you again to examine this case, that you will obtain from the Government of the United States a determination more favorable than that which you have announced in your letter of the 28th of March, 1849."

The whole letter is in a tone corresponding to the above.

To this letter Mr. Clayton replied, April 10th, quoting from the testimony of one of Port's own witnesses to show that he knew the tobacco to be private property before he bought it, and closing as follows:—

"If, therefore, the legal testimony only in the case as it stands be regarded, I must deem it incontestable that Mr. Port, at the time he made the purchase, was privy to the fact that the tobacco was private property. Now, it is presumed that you would not claim on his behalf from the United States more than the Mexican courts would have awarded to him, supposing that he had knowingly bought the property of an individual which the seller, also an individual, had sold without being aware of the true owner, and which property was subsequently restored to the true owner by process of law. If I am correctly informed, the Mexican law declares that in such a case the purchaser shall not only not recover damages of the seller, but shall not even be entitled to a return of the purchase money.

"These, sir, are the grounds for my opinion that the military court at Puebla, in decreeing to Mr. Port a restitution of the money, which he had paid for the tobacco with interest thereon, had rendered him substantial justice, and that it was no part of their duty, nor is it now the duty of this Government, to guaranty the speculations made by him in an article purchased under such circumstances. This opinion is not, in my judgment, shaken by the remarks contained in your note."

The next letter is from Mr. Poussin, April —, in which he says,—

"You endeavor to establish in that letter that M. Port knew, at the moment when he became the purchaser of the tobacco, that it was the property of M. Dormercq, and not of the U. States; then, proceeding upon this hypothesis, you go on to say that M. Port, so far from being entitled to reimbursement of the sums lost by him in consequence of the annulment of the sale made by him to M. Abadie, did not even deserve to have restored to him the sums which he had paid into the hands of Quartermaster Webster as the price of what he had bought from the United States.

Permit me, Mr. Secretary of State, to observe to you that, in reasoning thus, you go, rather singularly, beyond the decision of the court martial held at Puebla on the 17th of November, 1847.

"This military court, which permitted Col. Childs to carry out, without interruption, his string of calumnies incredible, was certainly by no means over favorable to M. Port, yet it refused to recognise in M. Port that bad faith which, in your opinion, might relieve the United States Government from the charge of returning to this Frenchman the sums paid by him into the American coffers, and employed for the support of the army."

Then follows an argument, not necessary to be given, and the letter closes as follows:

"Finally, Mr. Secretary of State, I said, in my note of the 30th, that M. Port quitted Puebla on the 10th of September, and did not return until the 15th of October, 1847. You answer, that this assertion of mine is not supported by any evidence, and you therefore consider yourself justified in rejecting it entirely. I shall therefore annex to this letter some documents, the mere reading of which should convince you of the reality of the statement made by me; and you will also see that the Legation of France, which would never consent to become the organ of a criminal accusation without proofs, does not venture, without proofs, to advance an assertion of a fact of the most innocent nature.

"Allow me to hope, Mr. Secretary of State, that this letter may be the last of a correspondence which has been already too long, on an affair so clear. [The Government of the United States must be convinced that it is more honorable to acquit fairly a debt contracted during war, under the pressure of necessity, than to avoid its payment by endeavoring to brand the character of an honest man.]

"Accept, I pray you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

GUILLAUME TELL POUSSIN.

Immediately on the receipt of this insulting letter, containing an impeachment of the integrity of a high officer of our army; an insinuation that the Department of State had become the organ of a criminal accusation, without proofs, and that the government of the U. S. was disposed to avoid the payment of a debt by branding the character of an honest man,—Mr. Clayton addressed a private note, April 21st, to Mr. Poussin, but his messenger was informed that the latter had been in New York for a fortnight, and it was uncertain when he would return. Mr. C. then wrote to him at New York, stating this fact, and adding,—

"Under these circumstances, (after a perusal of your note which was laid before me this morning,) I lose not a moment in requesting you to repair to this city without unnecessary delay."

The Minister accordingly repaired to Washington, and in an interview between him and Mr. Clayton, Mr. C. informed him that his letter was highly offensive, and that it contained language which this Government could not admit, and that he was permitted, from a friendly feeling, to withdraw his note for the purpose indicated. The note was accordingly withdrawn for the purpose of availing himself of the offer; and on the following day it was returned, the most offensive passage in it (shown at the close of the letter in the correspondence) being retracted and expunged. Anxious to maintain our amicable relations with France, the President then permitted this matter to drop, and the correspondence in regard to the claim of Mr. Port was thus finally disposed of.

Only a few days afterwards, (on the 12th of May,) Mr. Poussin, by direction of his government, wrote to Mr. Clayton,—

"That Mr. Carpender, the commander of the American war steamer Iris, after hastening to the assistance of the French ship Eugenie, of Havre, which had struck on the bank of Riso, near the anchorage of Anton Lizardo, advanced claims wholly inadmissible on account of remuneration for his services; and, to secure their acquittal, detained the Eugenie for two or three days. In consequence of the energetic remonstrances of M. Lavallee, and the honorable intervention of the Consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, Commander Carpender desisted from his pretensions." M. Poussin proceeded to say that "the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France requested him to address to the Cabinet of Washington the most serious observations on the abuse of authority committed by this officer in illegally detaining the ship Eugenie." He then concluded his note with the following remark: "You will easily comprehend, Mr. Secretary of State, how important it is that such occurrences should not be repeated, and that severe blame, at least, should be laid on those who thus considered themselves empowered to substitute arbitrary measures for justice, and I doubt not that you will, without delay, give satisfaction to the just complaints of the French Republic."

In reply, Mr. Clayton, May 28th, acknowledged the receipt of the above letter, and added,—

"The Secretary of the Navy, to whom a translation of your note was sent, has communicated to this Department Commander Carpender's explanation of the circumstances attending his rescue of the "Eugenie", a copy of which explanation I have the honor herewith to enclose to you; and trust that it will remove any misapprehension which may exist on the part of the French Government relative to his conduct on the occasion in question."

On the 30th May, Mr. Poussin acknowledges the receipt of this and says,—

"The explanations given by Commander Carpender are not of a nature, Mr. Secretary of State, such as to dispel the discontent which its proceedings have caused to my Government. He considers, as he says, and he still considers, that the case was one of savage; that the rights acquired by him as the saver of the vessel saved empowered him to keep possession of her until his extravagant pretensions were fully satisfied; but his opinions have little interest in our eyes when we have to condemn his conduct.

"I called on the Cabinet of Washington, Mr. Secretary of State, in the name of the French Government, to address a severe reproof to that officer of the American navy, in order that the error which he had committed on a point involving the dignity of your national marine might not be repeated hereafter.

"From your answer, Mr. Secretary of State, I am unfortunately induced to believe that your Government subscribes to the strange doctrines professed by Commander Carpender, of the war-steamer Iris; and I have only to protest, in the name of my Government, against those doctrines."

To this, Mr. Clayton merely replies, on the 5th of June, that the correspondence had been sent to France, to be laid before that government.

On the same day, he wrote to Mr. Rush, our Minister in France, directing him to lay it before the French government, with the assurance that the tone of the Minister's letters was "offensive to this government, and cannot, it is presumed, meet the approbation of the government of the Republic which he represents." He adds, that Capt. Carpender's claim, and his whole conduct, was approved by Mr. Clifford, then in Mexico as our Minister, and recently before the Attorney General of the U. S., and also by Mr. Mason, the then Secretary of the Navy. [A very full and clear opinion from Mr. Johnson, the present Attorney General, is also given, showing, that upon law and upon principle, salvage is always paid, when demanded, to public as well as to private vessels.—Numerous cases in England and the U. States are cited to show this.]

Mr. Clayton's despatch to Mr. Rush closes as follows:—

"Commander Carpender and his crew had actually saved the French barque and her crew from imminent peril, if not certain destruction; and for this signal service Commander Carpender has received, not merited thanks, but censure and indignant animadversion from the Minister of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

"But M. Poussin himself was not satisfied with the explanations furnished, and without condescending to refer the matter to his Government, and await their instructions, he declared the explanations to be not of a nature calculated to dispel the discontent of his Government. Having also failed to bring upon Commander Carpender the severe reproof of this Government for an alleged error "committed," as M. Poussin rashly asserts, "on a point involving the dignity of your [our] national marine," the Minister taunts the Government of the United States with subscribing to the erroneous "doctrines" of the commander, against which doctrines he therefore proceeds to protest in the name of his Government.

"The attention of this Government would not, perhaps, have been so strongly attracted to the tone and temper of M. Poussin, exceptionable as they are, had not that Minister, on a previous occasion, and that quite recently, made use of high-ly insulting language, in a note addressed to this Government under date of the 18th April last, the offensive portions of which he was afterwards indulgently suffered to withdraw. In resolving to overlook this mark of disrespect, the Department was guided by a sincere desire to omit nothing which would tend to promote the friendly and harmonious relations of the two Governments. But, at the same time, not feeling disposed to countenance communications from any quarter which question or impugn the honor and dignity of the American Government, the President has deemed it proper to direct me to transmit to you the accompanying correspondence, which he wishes you to submit to the French Government. You will readily perceive that the language objected to, and the temper which M. Poussin has not been able to conceal, must necessarily tend to obstruct diplomatic intercourse, and are essentially calculated to embarrass rather than to promote a friendly discussion of questions that concern the honor and interests of the two Republics."

Mr. Rush writes to Mr. Clayton, Aug. 13th, enclosing the answer of M. de Tocqueville, Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated Aug 9th, the material part of which is as follows:—

"These two affairs, having hitherto been discussed at Washington, where they are to be concluded, it is not my province to examine their merits. Besides, I am too certain of the integrity of the Government of the Union to doubt that it will ultimately acknowledge every claim founded in right; and, on its part, it cannot think that the French Government allows itself to be drawn by the desire of protecting its subjects to support pretensions the justice of which has not been demonstrated to it.

"These sentiments of reciprocal confidence being of a nature to avert and prevent, in the discussions of private interests, those susceptibilities and misunderstandings which cannot fail to complicate them, we have seen with as much astonishment as regret the turn which the communications exchanged between our Envoy and Mr. Clayton have taken. Even before I had received the letter which you have written me to call my attention to them, M. Poussin had transmitted copies of them to me. I had been painfully impressed to find in that correspondence a tone of acerbity and harshness very little conformable to the friendly relations between the two countries; but I ought to say, without entering into useless recriminations, without seeking for the side whence the first injuries proceeded, it had appeared to me that this observation was not alone applicable to the letters written by the Minister of France.

"M. Poussin, doubtless misconstruing some expressions in those which have been addressed to him by the Secretary of State, believed he saw in them a want of respect, for which he may have manifested his resentment with too much spirit; but if a passage of his letter of the — of April may have hurt Mr. Clayton, it seems to me that there is no longer any ground to take advantage of it against him after he has consented to withdraw it; and he has given a pretty signal proof of his conciliatory spirit in abstaining from animadversion upon an expression in the answer addressed to him by that Minister on the 21st of April, which, estimated with a certain degree of susceptibility, might have seemed to be rather an imperious summons than a diplomatic invitation.

"Furthermore, sir, it is not necessary for me to tell you that I entirely concur in the opinion which you express upon not deviating in negotiations from the observances and forms of a benevolent courtesy.

"I invite M. Poussin never to forget this rule in the intercourse with the Government of the United States, and I am sure that, if it be reciprocated, the observance of it will be rendered easy to him."

To this letter Mr. Clayton replies, Sept. 8th, directly to M. de Tocqueville, (Mr. Rush having left Paris, and Mr. Rives not arrived there.) He says:—

"You acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence "which took place between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United States and the Minister of France at Washington," from which it must have been obvious to your mind that the latter had repeatedly and gratuitously addressed communications to this Government highly offensive and discourteous, both in manner and in substance.

"That correspondence was submitted simply to enable your Government to decide upon the proper course to be taken in regard to its own Minister. You appear to have considered the occasion as one which called upon you to construct an apology for that Minister, by indiscriminately censuring both parties to the correspondence. You were not invited to decide as an arbiter upon the mode in which the American Government conducted that correspondence, which was not only courteous and respectful in terms, but entirely unexceptionable in spirit; and you could not have failed to observe that this Department had not, in any instance, descended to recrimination, whether useless or otherwise, with Mr. Poussin.

"Should the correspondence of any Minister of this Republic prove insulting to the friendly Government of France, that Government is too confident of our desire to maintain kind relations with it to doubt that the President of the United States would feel it to be a high duty to examine the complaint, and to render a prompt and proper atonement for the injury. But the issue presented in the correspondence of Mr. Poussin cannot be evaded by any charge of recriminations. If that charge can be made with any shadow of truth, let it be separately presented, and it will be promptly and most respectfully considered.

"The President instructs me to say to your Excellency that, as from the whole tone of your communication to Mr. Rush, which has struck him with much surprise, it would seem that the disrespectful language of the French Minister at Washington has been received with indulgence, and held worthy of palliation by the distinguished Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, who has manifested the disposition to redress the wrong he, as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, feels himself now at perfect liberty, and in fact constrained, with a view to preclude opportunities which might be again abused, to perform, without any further delay, an unpleasant duty, from which he had hoped his friendly appeal to the French Government would have relieved him.

"This Government is the guardian of its own honor, and, as on all occasions it seeks to avoid giving cause of offence, so will it never submit to intentional disrespect. By the time this letter reaches your Excellency, Mr. Poussin will have been informed that no further correspondence will be held with him by the Executive of the United States, and that every proper facility will be afforded him should he desire to return to France.

"The President further instructs me to express to your Excellency the friendly sentiments of himself and of this Government for the President, the Government, and the People of France. He does not doubt that these kind sentiments are reciprocated by them, and he anticipates, with lively satisfaction, the arrival of Mr. Poussin's successor, with whom it will be the study of this Government to cultivate agreeable and friendly intercourse, in the terms and the spirit of mutual courtesy, which will be equally honorable to both the sister Republics.

"In the mean time prompt and respectful attention will be given to any communications touching the interests of our respective countries which may be made through any other diplomatic agent whom the French Government may see fit to select.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

JOHN M. CLAYTON."

Then follows the closing letter of Mr. Clayton:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1849.

SIR: The President has devolved upon me the duty of announcing to you that the Government of the United States will hold no further correspondence with you as the Minister of France; and that the necessity which has impelled him to take this step at the present moment has been made known to your Government. In communicating the President's determination in regard to yourself personally, I avail myself of the occasion to add that due attention will be cheerfully given to any communications from the Government of France, affecting the interests of our respective Republics, which may reach this Department through any other channel. Your own Government will be able to explain to you the reasons which have influenced the American Executive in delaying the present communication until this period.

The President has instructed me further to say that every proper facility for quitting the United States will be promptly given, at any moment when you may be pleased to signify that it is your desire to return to France.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, JOHN M. CLAYTON

Mr. WILLIAM TELL POUSSIN, &c.

The above is a fair statement of all that is material in the correspondence. We do not think that any of our readers will dissent from the conclusion, that respect for themselves and for our national honor forbad the Administration from submitting to be thus insulted; that the course adopted was demanded by the circumstances; and that it is taken with every precaution against an interruption of the proper understanding and peaceful relations between the two countries. These can only be disturbed in consequence of a settled determination on the part of France to disturb them—a determination which may be regarded as incredible, in the absence of any known or imagined cause of hostility.

Precedents are cited by the Intelligencer, showing, that similar treatment of Ministers has never been regarded as cause of war, but as the acknowledged right of countries to whom the conduct of a Minister has been distasteful.

The only thing objectionable, as it appears to us, in Mr. Clayton's language, is his summons to the French Minister to repair to Washington But the time for resenting that has passed by. The Minister answered the summons by repairing to Washington immediately,—showing, that he did not then regard it as wounding his official dignity.

It is mentioned, as an indication of the feeling of the French Government to the United States, that in President Bonaparte's Address, when referring to the nations that had recognised the independence of France, our Country, the first to acknowledge her, was not even alluded to!

M. Poussin was in New York when the facts transpired, and expressed himself as taken by surprize at his dismissal. He went to Washington.

The news produced considerable excitement, and Stocks fell in all the cities. U. S. 6 per cents fell in two days 1¼ per cent, being sold at 110¾. A month or two ago they were up to 116. At the latest dates they had slightly recovered.

What will it amount to, ask people. Not much, (replies the N. Y. Express.) Mr. Rives may be sent back. The Secretaries of Legation will remain. The United States have an undoubted right to reject a Minister, without war,—and so has France. It is not the *nation*, but the *person* that is objected to.

The "Union" has taken decided ground against the Administration in this French matter. It "can see no adequate cause for the violent excitement which has been created." It is "at a loss to perceive that it [Mr. Poussin's note] conveys any gross insult to our government." And this is the paper which so bitterly assailed Whig papers for taking the part, as it said, of England and of Mexico, during Polk's Administration.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says,—

It is only just to say that Major Poussin is a gentleman of ability, courteous and highly intelligent, having a full share of French *brusquerie* in manners and temper, and far more Republican in his sentiments than the Government which he represents. He came to this country about the year 1815, and for fifteen years served in the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, as aid-de-camp of General Bernard, and during that time made himself familiar with the character of our country and became a warm admirer of our institutions. He was engaged on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and took great interest in all our public works. Returning to France he was actively engaged in Railways, &c., there, though from his well known dislike to Louis Philippe's government, he obtained no public employment. After the Revolution of February he became a candidate in the Department du Nord for the Constituent Assembly, with the understanding that if successful he would be appointed Minister of the public works; but failing in this, he was appointed Minister to the United States by the Provisional Government, and was continued in that position upon the accession of Louis Napoleon. He is the author of works of merit upon various political and other subjects, and has taken a deep interest, during his official residence here, in the Panama Railroad, in improving the Light-house system, in the promotion of Reciprocity commercial treaties, and in the development of American resources and institutions. He has secured the warm friendship of many of our most estimable citizens, who will regret extremely the inexcusable conduct which has brought upon him so signal a rebuke.

The New York Tribune says:—

We are informed that M. Poussin's recall has been decided on by the French Government independent of his difficulty with the Cabinet at Washington. M. De Montholon, the son of Gen. Montholon, is said to be named his successor.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1849.

France and the United States—Particulars of the Origin and Progress of the Difficulty.

The difficulty between this Government and France, as stated in my letter yesterday, has attracted much attention here, as it doubtless has also in Baltimore.

When M. Poussin's first discourteous note was received, it was supposed it might have been unintentional, and, acting in the most friendly spirit, its impropriety was unofficially pointed out to him, with a suggestion that he should withdraw it and send one framed more in accordance with diplomatic etiquette. He complied with the friendly suggestion, and it was of course then believed his first note was merely an inadvertent offence. In a short time, however, he had again occasion to write upon the same subject, and his letter was still more discourteous—insulting, perhaps is the proper term—than his first note. Notwithstanding this, the matter was investigated, and it was found that the charges he had brought against an officer connected with an important branch of the public service, were not only misrepresentations, but in fact wholy unfounded, and *proofs* of his error were forwarded to him. His reply to this was most offensive, and at length so much so, that the government refused to correspond with him further, and forwarded the whole matter to the French Government for their consideration. This occurred last May. Their answer has been received, and in the most supercilious way they decline interfering in the matter, and consequently endorse the impertinence of their Minister. Our government of course could not brook this insult.

The action of France in refusing to recall M. Poussin, when his correspondence was laid before her, shows clearly that her friendship and respect is but a hollow mask. It remains to be seen whether more attention will be paid to the explicit demand for his recall, now made by our government, or whether France is willing to stand revealed as the foe of liberty on this continent, as she has already in Europe.

But should matters proceed to a crisis, France will find here a nation of freemen who fear nothing in their country's cause. She will find a people who have never known defeat—who prefer death to dishonor. The country may rest assured that its honor will be vindicated and its rights respected. America may yet have to teach the despots of Europe a republican lesson, and France, a renegade to herself and the world, a foe to liberty and the friend of tyrants, may be the first to feel it.

FROM EUROPE.—The Cambria has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst.

Markets were generally dull and unchanged.—The harvest abundant. Trade active.

Sales of cotton for the week, 36,280 bales; market steady, and prices firm, but without change.

Several of the Hungarian leaders had been captured, and some executed.

The cholera was greatly on the increase in England. Deaths in London for the week, 7,796, of which 1663 were of cholera. The proportion is greater in Liverpool.

The Queen had not returned from Scotland.

HOG CORN.—There is Corn in J. H. Cobb's new ground, Robeson county, that is 15 feet and 3 inches high; 9 feet and 10 inches to the ears. The ears are heavy.—[Com.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Jas. G. Green, Naval Officer, Wilmington, N. C., in place of Jas. T. Miller, removed.

BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Dennis Heartt, Postmaster, Hillsborough, N. C

POST OFFICES.—A new office called East Bend, in Surry county, N. C. has been established, and Richard Phillips appointed Postmaster. Another called Airy Grove, in Lenoir county, James Pridgen Postmaster.

Gen. DANIEL MCDUGALD, of Columbus, Georgia, (a native of this county,) died on the 8th inst., after an illness of 8 days, of typhoid fever. He was in his 51st year; had removed to Georgia about 32 years ago, a friendless and penniless orphan, and had there held many posts of usefulness and distinction, such as High Sheriff, Maj. General, Member of both branches of the State Legislature.

HEALTH OF NEW YORK.—The whole number of deaths for the week ending the 15th, was only 378, less than the usual average at this season of the year. 36 of the deaths were by cholera, and 108 by other diseases of the bowels. The whole number of deaths from cholera since the commencement of the disease is 4935, and from other diseases of the bowels 2,428.

CHARLESTON.—A few deaths by Strangers (or Yellow) Fever, have occurred in Charleston. The cases were all of foreigners, whose occupations and mode of living peculiarly exposed them. The Mercury states that it is not considered as an epidemic, as it has never been known to prevail generally, when commencing so late in the season.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF NEW YORK LOCOFOCOISM.—Incredible as it may seem, after all the bitter abuse lavished upon each other by the two factions of the New York Locofocos, they have managed to patch up a coalition, for the sake of the spoils. All that the parties pretended to hold to as *principles*, have been repudiated, except one, and that is, that the Barnburners emphatically reiterate their determination not only to *prevent the extension of slavery* into territory now free, but also *to abolish it in the District of Columbia!* And with this outrageous condition do the Old Hunkers unite with them! Such is Locofocoism at the North! Such are the "Natural Allies of the South"!

This monstrous coalition, founded entirely and confessedly on the desire for "the Spoils," gives to each faction one half of the principal State Offices—the Barnburners have nominated four of them, and the Old Hunkers the other four. It is thought that there may possibly be a few hundred honest men among the Locofocos of both sides, who will not sanction this bargain, and that eight good Whigs may beat them all.

One of the resolutions of the Barnburner's Convention, "approves of President Polk's signing the Oregon bill, and thus giving his official sanction to the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories."—This is the bill, the signing of which by Mr. Polk was first approved and then disapproved of by the Locofocos in the last North Carolina Legislature.

From the comments with which the press abounds on the subject of this coalition, we copy a passage or two. First from the Richmond Whig:—

The Barnburners and Hunkers.—These two patriotic factions in New York, have at last coalesced. The cohesive power of the public plunder did the business. Both parties agreed to pocket their principles for the time being, on condition that each should nominate four of the eight State officers to be elected this fall. The Old Hunkers subscribed to all the doctrines of the Free Soilers, except declaring slavery to be a *test*; while the Barnburners resurrected all their dogmas. John Van Buren in a Speech before his Convention, "undertook to show that the four Hunker candidates might be fair Free Soilers, and believed that if they were questioned on slavery, as they probably will be, would give Free Soil answers. *If they do not, they would be beaten.*"

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

What is to be accomplished by this union of the hitherto hostile parties may be inferred from the speech of John Van Buren at Utica. John advocated the united ticket, adopted by the Mass Convention at Syracuse. Here is what John said.

"We have therefore agreed upon the resolutions which I am about to read, and I will state fairly, freely and fully, what we expect. We expect to make the democratic party of this state the great anti slavery party of this state, and through it to make the democratic party of the United States, the great anti-slavery party of the United States. Those who do not contemplate this result will do well to get out of the way, for there is no doubt that when our principles get fairly before the people, so that they can hear them and know where they are, and we have made arrangements for that now, that the whole people will go with us; and our southern friends having had things their own way for the last twenty-five or thirty years, must make up their minds to let us have our own way for a while, we being fair men and reasonable in our demands."

Now, we shall see what some folks will say and do. Now, we shall find how much sincerity there was in those who have made the welkin ring with the "danger to the South." Now, we shall see whether the doctine laid down in Cass's Nicholson letter about the jurisdiction of Congress over Slavery in the Territories, and re-echoed by his whole party, will be heaved overboard or abided by. Now, we shall see whether the Washington Union will denounce this unrighteous coalition against the South, or threw up his cap in an ecstacy of delight over the unity of the brethren in the Empire State.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

Plain and Honest Talk.—Our readers will bear witness that we have never been inclined to overestimate the patriotism of the Locofoco leaders of either branch—the Hunkers or the Free-Soilers; and we have often expressed the opinion that, as slavery had nothing to do with the division of the party, it would not stand in the way of a reconciliation. The organs of the two sections keep up a continual fire at each other about the "great principles," which neither of them care a fig for; but occasionally a gleam of truth shines out through all this misty nonsense. Such a gleam we find in the New York Globe, which speaks to its friends in the following plain and unmistakable language:

"Democrats! shall we go to work and elect our whole ticket, which will enable us all to partake of the fat things which will fall from the Democratic cornucopia, or shall we remain *divided*, and be compelled for a number of years to feed on *short commons* and 'cold fodder,' until we have not strength enough to withstand a good, stout, old-fashioned Staten Island nor'wester? *What do you say?*

This is an appeal which both parties, Hunkers and Free-Soilers, will find no difficulty in understanding. Not a word is said about the principles of this arrangement; not a word is necessary. It is perfectly understood that there can be no union without a surrender, on one side or the other, of principles that each party has over and over again declared to be vital; but this, although well enough in its day, has answered its purpose, or rather it has failed and been abandoned, and now the leaders fall back upon the old touchstone of Democratic fidelity—the spoils. We have never doubted that they would unite; the failure at Rome was caused by nothing but mutual jealousies about office. If the offices could have been satisfactorily divided, nothing else would have interfered with the proposed union. It is only a question of time, just as when two steamboats are running against each other at a shilling fare. The one that can *hold out* longest will carry the day; the one that will buy off the other can have the route without competition.

The Washington Union is delighted with the result, though it gently hints that it "would have been very happy to see the question of slavery in the District of Columbia left out of the first resolution."

The Wilmington Journal likewise announces it with evident satisfaction, and adds, "The subject of slavery was left an open question, it having, in fact, no connection with State politics." Indeed! An open question! The following resolution, which was "adopted almost unanimously," will show what the Journal means by "an open question":—

Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional power over slavery in the District of Columbia, and has no power over the subject in the States. That it possesses, in our opinion, full power over the subject in the territories of the United States, and should exert that power on all occasions of attempts to introduce it there; but as the constitutional power is questioned, we are willing to tolerate the free exercise of individual opinion upon that question among members of the democratic family, who are willing to rally under our standard, and support the ticket nominated by the recent State conventions.

COTTON CROP OF 1848-9.—The N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List furnishes its Annual Statement of the Cotton crop of the United States, as received at all the markets from Sept. 1, 1848 to Aug. 31, 1849. The total is 2,728,596 bales,—exceeding by 334,093 bales, any previous crop—The amount is more than five times as large as that of 1823-4, (500,158 bales,) and more than double that of 1838-9, (1,360,532 bales.) The following table shows the product for the last 26 years:

Total of 1823-4, bales	569,158	1836-7	bales 1,422,959
1824-5	569,249	1837-8	1,801,497
1825-6	720,027	1838-9	1,360,532
1826-7	957,281	1839-40	2,177,835
1827-8	720,593	1840-1	1,634,945
1828-9	870,744	1841-2	1,683,574
1829-30	976,845	1842-3	2,378,875
1830-1	1,038,848	1843-4	2,030,409
1831-2	987,477	1844-5	2,394,503
1832-3	1,070,438	1845-6	2,100,537
1833-4	1,205,394	1846-7	1,778,651
1834-5	1,254,328	1847-8	2,347,634
1835-6	1,360,725	1848-9	2,728,596

The quantity received at New Orleans is 1,182,783 bales. At Mobile, 542,877. In Florida, 240,693. In Texas, 39,574. In Georgia, 430,775. In South Carolina, 490,182. In North Carolina, 10,041. In Virginia, 17,994 bales. (Virginia and South Carolina, of course, have credit for the crop of North Carolina, which was, as usual, mainly shipped through their ports, instead of our own.)

Of the entire crop, 2,227,844 bales were exported to foreign countries,—to Great Britain 1,537,901; to France 368,259; to other foreign countries 321,684.

The consumption in the United States has been 518,039 bales—a falling off of 13,741 bales, as compared with 1847-8. This, however, does not include the quantity consumed in the States South and West of Virginia, in which the number of Mills has increased, and is still increasing. The following estimate (says the Shipping List,) is from a judicious and careful observer at the South, of the quantity so consumed, and not included in the receipts. Thus in—

North Carolina	bales 20,000
South Carolina	15,000
Georgia	20,500
Alabama	7,000
Tennessee	12,000
Kentucky	5,000
Ohio	9,000
Pittsburg, Wheeling, &c.	12,500
Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, &c.	9,000
Total to Sept. 1, 1849	bales 110,000
Same time 1848	75,000

Virginia manufactures more than 20,000 bales, and obtains a portion of it by importation from the Southern and Northern ports. The quantity of new Cotton received at the shipping ports up to the 1st instant, amounted to about 575 bales, against about 3000 last year.

The Charleston Mercury, referring to the decreased consumption of the North, says,—

"This result was certainly not looked for. The presumed flourishing condition of their factories, the undoubted enlargement of manufacturing power, the moderate cost of the raw material, of provisions and of labor, all combined to raise the expectation that this year would exhibit a decided increase in the consumption of Cotton at the North, carrying it as high as 600,000 bales. If this statement is correct, (and it is their own official report,) the decrease in the consumption of the Northern manufactories, is, in part, to be accounted for by a very great increase in that of the Southern; the latter having cut them off from a portion of their market, and thus shown the power not only of competing with them, but of eventually superseding them.

The quantity of Cotton manufactured in the States South and West of Virginia, according to the same authority, amounted,

In 1848, to	bales	75,000
In 1849, "	"	110,000
Increase	"	35,000

It would thus appear that whilst this great branch of industry has declined at the North, during the past year, at the South it has advanced at a rate unparalleled in the history of the Cotton manufacture, say 34 per cent In the above the consumption of Virginia is not included, which is estimated at over 20,000 bales. This added, gives a total of 130,000 bales consumed in the South and West, during the past year, against 518,000 bales in the North; the latter, according to their own showing, declining; the former, rapidly increasing. We congratulate the Southern States on this exhibit, which satisfactorily proves that they have passed beyond experiment, and have permanently added a new and important branch to their industrial resources. It shows, too, that they can not only manufacture profitably, but can compete on equal terms with the most successful."

CHLOROFORM.—We learn from the N. C. Argus, that Dr. Walter G. Jones, of Wadesborough, recently removed a tumor of four years standing from the left breast of a negro woman, 55 years of age, whilst she was under the influence of Chloroform, in a state of complete insensibility.

Severe Gale of Wind.—During the last two days and nights, our town has been visited by a very severe gale of wind; indeed, on Wednesday night it rose to a perfect tornado. The boat for Charleston which left here on Wednesday was forced to remain at Smithville, with two anchors out and steam up to keep her from dragging. She returned yesterday morning. The boat from Charleston was also compelled to remain below, during the night, not being able to find her way up the river. It was so rough that neither of the boats could come alongside but remained out in the stream opposite Smithville.—We fear that considerable damage has been done to the shipping upon our coast. *Wilmington Chronicle.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 25.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5
Cotton,	9½ a 9½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	80 a
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 9¼ to 9½. Flour 4½ to 5. Corn scarce, 55 to 60. Bacon 6½ to 7.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8. Corn 50 to 52—Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 5 75. Lard 10 to 11. Lumber—Flooring Boards 7 00 to 8 00; Wide 5 00; Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Mill Timber 2 00 to 4 00. Turpentine

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the most [illegible], and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

August 10, 1849. 80-4m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the [illegible] character of every individual [illegible] exert no other tendency [illegible] and that speedily!

[illegible] bottles that contain two [illegible] twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and [illegible] Agents throughout the State.

[illegible] 1848. 57tf

Book Warrants for sale here.

MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, and terminate the first Saturday in March, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by JOHN BELLINGER, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, ST. JULIAN RAVENEL, M. D.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened the 1st day of November under the direction of the Demonstrator.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered by Drs. CAIN and HAYNE at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

Surgical operations furnished by the College Hospital are performed before the class.

Good boarding and lodging can be obtained at from three to four dollars per week.

JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D., Dean.

July 13, 1849. 82-6w

THE undersigned, Agent for Messrs. SWAIM & SHERWOOD, will receive subscriptions to the Greensborough Patriot, and will also receive and forward Advertisements for insertion in the Patriot.

Advertisements handed to me during Wednesdays, will appear in the Patriot on Saturday following.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

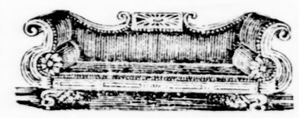
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE at present occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., to whom apply, in the absence of the subscriber. Possession given in a few days.

E. J. HALE.

August 6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders.

COOK & TAYLOR.

August 7, 1849.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to anyself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

GROCERIES, &c.

WE have received by late arrivals, the following GOODS, which will be sold at moderate prices:—

75 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do. Laguira do.
10 do. Old Java,
5 hhds. Cuba Sugars,
5 do. St. Croix and Porto Rico,
20 bbls. and half bbls. Refined Sugars,
2 boxes Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes common and family Soap,
5 boxes Steam Refined Candy,
2 do. Capers,
10 qr. casks assorted Wines,
5 do. Imported French Brandy.
Old Otard Brandy and Holland Gin,
Sallad Oil, Indigo, Nutmegs, Starch,
50 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Also, in Store,

2000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
2500 bushels Rock Alum do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 193 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1849. 74tf

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE.
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
Of Hampden Sidney College,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE twelfth annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 22d, 1849, and continue until the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. Peticolas, M. D, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Museum, Apparatus and illustrations for the demonstrator departments have recently received many additions, and are now very complete. The facilities for Practical Anatomy are unsurpassed. The Clinical advantages are fully commensurate with the wants of the student, and especially valuable to those preparing for practice at the South. Clinical Lectures are given twice a week in the College Infirmary, (which is in immediate contiguity with the College,) and once a week in the Richmond Alms House. In these institutions the diseases occurring in Southern practice are met with, and the student has the most eligible opportunities of becoming acquainted with their types and treatment. The frequency of Surgical operations before the class, together with the facilities for witnessing the treatment of Surgical cases, renders this one of the best Schools of Practical Surgery.

Charges—Matriculation $5, Tickets of the Professors $105, Practical Anatomy $10, Graduation Fee $25; Board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, may be obtained at $2½ to $3½ per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 3, 1849. 80-10w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1849.

Peney Flowers, *et. al., vs.* Averitt Nichols, Administrator of Averitt Nichols, James Everitt Nichols.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant, James Averitt Nichols, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said James Averitt Nichols to come forward at the next Term of said Court, to be held at Whiteville, on the 2d Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, 1849.

[53] THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE SALE OF

All kinds of Country Produce:

Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.

Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. Dickinson,	O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall,	Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter,	Owen Fennell,
John Dawson,	A. L. Price,
	Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849. 76-3m

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

July 30, 1849. 78-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 14th inst., a GRAY MARE, seven years old, short rump, ordinary size, and somewhat flea bitten; no other marks recollected. Any person returning her to me will be liberally rewarded, and any information in relation to said mare will be thankfully received.

J. D. McCALLUM.

6 miles North East of Fayetteville, July 16, 1849. 76

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

NEW BOOKS.

LADY Alice; or, the New Una, Charms and Counter Charms; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Powyssom: the Causes and Cure; American system of Cooking; Part 2d Roland Cashel; Ellen Munroe, a Sequel to Life in London; Pierce's Geometry; Wood & Bache's Dispensatory, &c. &c. Also a further supply of McAuley's England. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

August 10.

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. FOND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

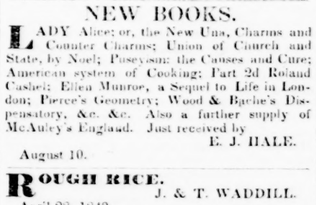
☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for value and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses vew vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.

The following striking, and as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate case of Scrofula, commends itself to all similarly afflicted:

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Jan. 1, 1848.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg, and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it to build the leg open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use Sands's Sarsaparilla.—The first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect, relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken, and before she had used six bottles to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think very highly of Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours with respect.

JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Ingraham, a gentleman well known in Delaware county. It commends itself to all similarly afflicted.

ROXBURY, N. Y., March 25, 1847.

Gentlemen: My wife has used several bottles of your Sarsaparilla, which I obtained of your agents in this place, from which she has received such special benefit, that I am induced to add mine to the abundant testimony now before the public in favor of its medicinal virtues. Her father, mother, and many other relatives have fallen victims to consumption, and it was supposed that she too was inclined the same way. She had several turns of raising blood, &c., and at length became so reduced that her life was despaired of from day to day. We were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, as before mentioned, from the use of which her health has been restored; so that for the past year she has been able to attend to her domestic duties. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. INGRAHAM.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For Sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

DR. H. F. PEERY'S
VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT."
FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

The origin, development, and support of worms in the human system, are to be attributed to a depraved and debilitated condition of the stomach and bowels; it being an established fact, that where the digestion is unimpaired, and the general powers of the system in a healthy state, they can find no habitation. This preparation has the peculiar advantage of not only destroying every worm, but also of producing a healthy action of the stomach and other organs of digestion, thereby relieving many complaints arising from a derangement of the digestive organs. Although prompt and certain in its operation, and not unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age.

The following certificate was addressed to Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, general Agents at New York.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1846.

I feel it to be both a duty and a pleasure, to make known the great medicinal value of Dr. Peery's Vermifuge, as proved by its effects on two of my children, both of whom were much afflicted, and their health quite impaired in consequence of worms. For nine months previous to using the Dead Shot Vermifuge, we had resorted to various worm medicines, which produced but partial relief; their sleep was broken, with great fretfulness, and pains in the stomach, itching of the nose and other parts, and we were unable to rest at night, being obliged to wait upon and relieve them all we could. I administered to each of them a dose of the Dead Shot, which brought away large masses of worms in a decomposed state, and greatly relieved them. A second dose effectually removed all remains of worms, and their health since, which is now over three months, has been entirely restored. I make this statement, that all having children suffering from a similar cause may resort to the same means for relief.

RICHARD HALLORAN, No. 3 Crosby st.

Richmond, Va., May 13th, 1844.

Acting as Agent for Dr. Peery's Vermifuge, for the past twelve months, during which time I have sold some thousands or more bottles at retail, I take pleasure in saying, that I have yet to learn of a single case where it has proved ineffectual; to the contrary, hundreds of our most respectable citizens have repeatedly volunteered their certificates in testimony of its unrivalled superiority over all other Vermifuges.

SAMPL. E. DOVE, Druggist, main st.

Extract from a letter received from Dr. Wharton.

Newcastle, Va., Jan. 3d, 1844.

Dear Sir—I gave a vial of the "Dead Shot" you left with me for the purpose of testing its merits, to a friend of mine, who introduced its use in his family by giving it to a patient selected as a suitable case. It was administered according to the directions around the vial, and to my astonishment, the first operation brought away about 35 worms. I have administered it in several other instances since, with similar good success; and it will afford me much pleasure in doing all in my power to recommend it to the notice of my friends and the public generally.

With respect yours, &c., THOS. J. WHARTON.

Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York.

Sold also by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Lime.

J. & T. WADDILL.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

Valuable Mills,
PLANTATION & NEGROES,
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell upon a long credit, my Plantation and Mills lying on the Three Creeks, in Marlborough District, S